

Stormwater Pollution Prevention

Auto Recycling

Dismantling and Vehicle Maintenance

- Drain all fluids from vehicles upon arrival at the site. Segregate the fluids and properly store or dispose of them. Keep waste streams separate (e.g., waste oil and mineral spirits). Non-hazardous substances that are contaminated with a hazardous substance are considered a hazardous substance. Recycle anti-freeze, gasoline, used oil, mineral spirits, and solvents. Dispose of greasy rags, oil filters, air filters, batteries, spent coolant, and degreasers properly. Label and track the recycling of waste material (e.g., used oil, spent solvents, and batteries). Drain oil filters before disposal or recycling. Store cracked batteries in a non-leaking secondary container. Promptly transfer used fluids to the proper container. Do not leave full drip pans or other open containers around. Empty and clean drip pans and containers. Maintain an organized inventory of materials used.
- Do not pour liquid waste down floor drains, sinks, or outdoor storm drain inlets. Plug floor drains that are connected to the storm or sanitary sewer. If necessary, install a sump that is pumped regularly. Filter storm water discharges with devices such as oil-water separators
- Inspect the maintenance area regularly for proper implementation of control measures.
- Train employees on proper waste control and disposal procedures.

Vehicle, Equipment and Parts Washing Areas

- Avoid washing parts or equipment outside. Designate an area for cleaning activities. Contain steam cleaning washwaters or discharge under an applicable NPDES permit. Ensure that washwaters drain well. Install curbing, berms or dikes around cleaning areas.
- Use phosphate-free biodegradable detergents. Consider using detergent-based or water-based cleaning systems in place of organic solvent degreasers.
- Inspect cleaning area regularly.
- Train employees on proper washing procedures.



Outdoor Vehicle, Equipment, and Parts Storage

- Use drip pans under all vehicles and equipment waiting for maintenance and during maintenance.
- Store batteries on impervious surfaces. Curb, dike or berm this area.
- Confine storage of parts, equipment and vehicles to designated areas.
- Cover all storage areas with a permanent cover (e.g., roofs) or temporary cover (e.g., canvas tarps).

Improper Connection with Storm Drains

- Plug all floor drains if it is unknown whether the connection is to storm drain or sanitary sewer systems. Alternatively, install a sump that is pumped regularly. Perform dye testing to determine if interconnections exist between sanitary water system and storm drain system. Update facility schematics to accurately reflect all plumbing connections.
- Install a safeguard to keep washwaters from cleaning vehicles and parts from entering the storm drain.
- Maintain and inspect the integrity of all underground storage tanks; replace when necessary.
- Train employees on proper disposal practices for all material.

Liquid Storage in Above Ground Containers

Ensure that any aboveground storage tanks are designed and managed in accordance with applicable regulations, identified as a potential pollution source, and have secondary containment such as a berm or dike with an impervious surface.

Provide barriers such as posts or guardrails, where tanks are exposed, to prevent collision damage with vehicles. Provide secure storage to prevent vandalism-caused contamination.

Stormwater Pollution Prevention

Place tight-fitting lids on all containers. Enclose or cover the containers where they are stored. Raise the containers off the ground by use of pallet or similar method, with provisions for spill control. Contain the material in such a manner that if the container leaks or spills, the contents will not discharge, flow, or be washed into the storm drainage system, surface waters or groundwater.

Place drip pans or absorbent materials beneath all mounted container taps, and at all potential drip and spill locations during filling and unloading of containers. Any collected liquids or soiled absorbent materials must be reused/recycled or properly disposed.

Inspect storage areas regularly for leaks or spills. Conduct routine inspections and check for external corrosion of material containers. Also check for structural failure, spills and overfills due to operator error, or failure of piping system. Check for leaks or spills during pumping of liquids or gases from truck to a storage facility or vice versa. Visually inspect new tank or container installations for loose fittings, poor welding, and improper or poorly fitted gaskets. Inspect tank foundations, connections, coatings, and tank walls and piping system. Look for corrosion, leaks, cracks, scratches, and other physical damage that may weaken the tank or container system. Replace containers that are leaking, corroded, or otherwise deteriorating with ones in good condition. If the liquid chemicals are corrosive, containers made of compatible materials must be used instead of metal drums. New or secondary containers must be labeled with the product name and hazards.

Train employees in proper storage measures. Train employee and contractors in proper spill containment and cleanup. The employee should have the tools and knowledge to immediately begin cleaning up a spill if one should occur.

Outdoor Storage of Chemicals, Solvents, and Batteries

- Provide secure storage to prevent vandalism-caused contamination. Place tight-fitting lids on all containers. Enclose or cover the containers where they are stored. Raise the containers and batteries off the ground by use of pallet or similar method, with provisions for spill control. Contain the material in such a manner that if the container leaks or spills, the contents will not discharge, flow, or be washed into the storm drainage system, surface waters or groundwater.
- Place drip pans or absorbent materials beneath all mounted container taps, and at all potential drip and spill locations during filling and unloading of containers. Any collected liquids or soiled absorbent materials must be reused/recycled or properly disposed.
- Inspect storage areas regularly for leaks or spills. Conduct routine inspections and check for external corrosion of material containers. Also check for structural failure, spills and overfills due to operator error. Check for leaks or spills during pumping of liquids. Visually inspect new containers for loose fittings, poor welding, and improper or poorly fitted gaskets. Look for corrosion, leaks, cracks, scratches, and other physical damage that may weaken the container. Replace containers that are leaking, corroded, or otherwise deteriorating with ones in good condition. If the liquid chemicals are corrosive, containers made of compatible materials must be used instead of metal drums. New or secondary containers must be labeled with the product name and hazards.
- Train employees in proper storage measures. Train employee and contractors in proper spill containment and cleanup.